

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a FREE-MASON, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer.)

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 15. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glues, Dyes, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.* The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1770.

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCETON & STOKES.

April 20.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

TREMENDOUS STORM IN TENNESSEE.

We have received the following appalling account, giving further particulars of the storm which has heretofore been noticed.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Nashville Banner and Whig, dated
SHELBYVILLE, (Tenn.) June 2.

Dear Sir:—Shelbyville is in ruins.—On Monday night 31st May, about 12 o'clock, it pleased an all-wise Providence to visit this place with a most devastating hurricane. The Court-house, Methodist Church, the Brick Hotel, the Bank, and many other valuable buildings were prostrated in an instant. Five young men were killed, and many others bruised and wounded. Mr. Newton, editor of the Shelbyville Intelligencer, was carried amidst the ruins of his house 100 yards, and instantly killed and dreadfully mangled; the other young men who were killed, were Mr. David Whitson and Mr. Caldwell, saddlers; Mr. Rideout; & Mr. Arnold, clerk in Mr. James Reid's store. Messrs. Blackman, Dodson, Solomon Dews, and many others, were badly hurt. About thirty-eight stores and shops, and ten or fifteen dwelling-houses were overthrown.

I shall not attempt to describe the scene. Those who have seen most of such scenes, I imagine, attempt the least to describe them. No one heard the fall of a tree, or fence, or house. It was one constant monotonous, shrill roar—the voice of the Tempest. The lightning was one constant flash, rendering every thing visible. The earth was covered with a sheet of water.—From the Public Square east, all is one undistinguished mass of ruins. The very foundations of many houses were blown up, and scarcely one stone left upon another. The preservation of lives amid such destruction of habitations, seems almost miraculous. Many found themselves lying on their floors without a roof over them or walls around them; others were extricated by their own exertions, or that of their friends, from the midst of rafters, beams and rubbish. Some were carried to a distance between masses of timber and brick bats.

The storm began to subside, and the cry of distress was heard. People half naked were seen running through the streets to extricate their friends, or convey them to a place of safety.—Mr. Arnold's case was very pitiable. In passing from the store to the street, the corner of a flying door struck him and tore out a portion of his lungs. He was still able to run into the street, where he was picked up and carried into an unroofed house and laid upon the floor; thence he was taken to a bed, and lay during that night and the next day in the greatest agony, which he bore with remarkable fortitude, and at length died, giving his friends the most consolatory evidence of his unshaken and triumphant faith.

The damage is variously estimated, from fifty to an hundred thousand dollars. Some have lost their all, and are without houses, furniture, or food.—Mr. Turrentine's Jewellery shop was literally torn to pieces, and his whole stock scattered in every direction.—The goods in most of the stores sustained a good deal of injury.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated
CHARLOTTE, (Tenn.) June 1.

About half past ten o'clock last night, our village was visited with a Tornado, the violence and destructive effects of which no pen can describe, nor can they be adequately conceived except by those who were witnesses to the awful and terrific scene. Our little town is now literally a heap of ruins. Many, who but yesterday had a comfortable home, are now without a place even to shelter themselves, while their clothing and provisions have all been swept away in the general wreck. The wind approached the village from the south west, and although the appearance of the sky was frightful, and one constant glare of lightning inspired awe and alarm, yet no one anticipated, none could anticipate, and even now it is difficult to realize, what the ravages of five minutes have produced. But yesterday, we were at ease, and comfortably situated; to day, many are wandering about the streets, not knowing where to go, or how to procure the means of supplying their necessities.—Many, who but yesterday were blessed with health and the full enjoyment of the comforts of life, are now languishing on their beds, with broken limbs, or mangled bodies, and some with

scarce a hope of recovery. But amidst all these calamities, the hand of a protecting Providence has been displayed in the almost miraculous preservation of many of our citizens.

The following list of buildings demolished may furnish some idea of the destructive ravages of the storm, within the compass of the little village:

Dr. Napier's brick corner, occupied by B. A. Collier as a store, & by Mr. Glasgow as a tailor's shop; a long log building, occupied by Voorhies and Smith as a store and Mrs. Clinton as a dwelling house; Judge Humphrie's house, occupied by Dr. B. N. Carter; Thomas Palmer's house, 2 stories high, including a saddler's shop; Thos. Eppes' dwelling, shop, &c. dwelling occupied by Mr. Eubanks; G. Adamson's blacksmith's shop and contents; Brewer's Square, including a dwelling house occupied by Dr. Dickson, a store house occupied as a grocery, by Mr. Massey, and the Post Office; a dwelling occupied by Mr. Betts—these, with all the out buildings and improvements are entirely destroyed. The opposite corner formerly occupied as a shop, by Dr. Carter, and the next building, occupied by Mr. Smith as a grocery, are likewise gone, with their out-buildings, 2 stables and 3 kitchens; James Nesbit's cotton gin, with a dwelling house, and stables on the opposite lot, are totally demolished. Robert Livingston's hatter's shop was destroyed, together with every other building, on his premises, except his dwelling house, the chimney of which was blown down.

The dwelling house of Jacob Voorhies, was taken off to the 2d story, his chimney blown down, and his out-buildings destroyed. Field Farrar's stable and other out-houses were demolished. The tavern owned by James Nesbit was much injured. James Gould had a part of the roof of his dwelling blown off, his kitchen and smoke house unroofed and chimneys thrown down; Samuel Bowker's house and smoke house were unroofed; the corn crib attached to the tavern of Thomas Jarret, occupied by B. C. Robinson, was blown down, and one of the out-buildings unroofed. The only house in town that entirely escaped injury is that occupied as a store by Jas. Steele & Co., and with the buildings destroyed, nearly all their contents were swept away and lost. The Court House, a substantial brick building, is a heap of ruins, and Mr. William Collier who was buried beneath the rubbish, is dangerously injured, but yet survives. The jail is nearly level with the ground. Mr. Eubanks is not expected to recover; Mrs. Coffee is much mangled and not able to move herself; Mr. Glasgow was dreadfully injured, though now recovering, and many other persons have received smaller wounds. The public records are all lost, and the fragments of the buildings are scattered through the country for miles.

From the London Courier, of May 6.

British & Foreign Bible Society.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society took place at the Free-Mason's Tavern, Lord Bexley in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report, from which it appeared that the affairs of the Society had been going on prosperously in Germany. Owing to the overflowing of the river Memel, the Society had presented the sufferers with 1000 Bibles. The Jews at Frankfort had applied for Bibles, which were granted to them. From Petersburg, the Society had received the most interesting communications. In Sweden, 285,737 Bibles had been distributed. From Norway 2,000 Testaments had been requested from the Society. The Danish Bible had just been completed. From Calcutta, Madras, and other parts of India, the reports were equally satisfactory. Arrangements were making for printing the Old Testament edition of Psalms in the Esquimaux language, to the extent of 1000 copies. The receipts of the Society for the past year were £42,922, and the expenditures £31,619. The number of Bibles circulated was 431,422. The number of new branch Societies was 111. The Committee noticed with pleasure the fact of having made presents of Arabic Bibles to twenty Egyptian youths that had been sent over here by the Pacha for education. In Scotland, also, the Bible Societies were going on prosperously. There was, it was true, some opposition, but it was gradually giving way before the persevering efforts of those who were endeavoring to spread the "word" through that country.

From the Penn-yan (Yates co.) Dem. May 8.

At the Court of General Sessions held in this village last week, Benoni Hoard, Edmond Taylor, Thomas Green, and Jarvis Green, were convicted of a riot, committed in Middlesex a year ago last winter, and sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of five dollars each.

It appeared from the testimony that on the evening of the riot, there had been a wedding in the neighborhood—that the defendants, with others to the number of twenty or more, at a late hour of the night, prepared themselves with musical instruments of "various melody," such as tin horns, warming pans, griddles, horse fiddles, goose quills, tin kettles, cow bells, horse bells, and fire arms, and repaired to the place of the nuptials in military order, and at a signal given, they commenced a general din. This they kept up for a long time, to the annoyance and terror, not only of the wedding party, but of all the good people within several miles of the scene of action.

The counsel for the defendants offered to show in evidence, by way of excuse, that such ridiculous transactions were common in that vicinity—but were very properly answered by the Court, that the frequency and prevalence of crime furnished a strong reason why it should be arrested and punished. We hope our country will not again be disgraced by another transaction of the kind. Such conduct, to say the least of it, is exceedingly low-bred and contemptible.

PORT GIBSON, (Miss.) May 29.

Kentucky Hams vs. Yankee Nutmegs.—The Kentucky Nation have commenced a rivalry with Yankee-land, in the manufacture of wooden eatables. A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice Bacon Hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest Hams, all canvassed; and the one which was shown as a sample, looked so well and tasted so delightfully, that the confiding agent made the purchase on the spot. The new Jonathan had such an innocent, unsuspecting and unsuspecting countenance too—giving forth no scintillations of vivacity, nor evidencing the owner to possess "brains above an oyster shell," on any other subject than that of curing bacon—the art of which appeared to be impressed on his brain, as drippings wear the rock, or the knowledge of law and physic is made available by some members of those honorable professions—who could suspect him of perpetrating a miscellaneous or original act? Straws shew which way the wind blows: but the human countenance presents a mysterious enigma to the reader. Not wishing to break in abruptly upon the reflections of the circumspect peruser of editorial articles, elicited by the sage remark immediately preceding this sentence, we state the fact at once. The Hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg; and the Kentuckian shewed that he was "up to a trick or two." All will agree that he was "pretty tolerable cute."

A most extraordinary and horrible event has recently thrown a family of respectability in Paris into the deepest affliction. Mlle. C. had suffered severely and long from a pulmonary complaint, which had been pronounced by her medical advisers likely to terminate in death in a few days. The oldest of her three brothers, a Professor at one of the principal Colleges, overwhelmed at the sight of the protracted sufferings of a sister whom he tenderly loved, formed a resolution of at once putting an end to them, and, with this wild idea, went to the house of their parents, killed her with a pistol shot, and fled. He left a letter behind, announcing that when it was opened, he himself would be no longer living, and entreated that he might be buried with his sister. A few hours afterwards, his parents received intelligence of his having entered the house of a friend, where he executed his purpose by blowing out his brains.

Pistareens.—The New-York Banks have determined, that "the pistareen of any description, with or without head, ought not to be taken for more than 10 cents."

A melancholy account of death is related in the Chillicothe Evening Post of a late date. A fortnight previous to the event, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, a young woman who had been married but a few days previous, while in bed by the side of her husband, was aroused by a bite upon one of her cheeks, from some object unknown and unperceived by her; at which she called to her husband, who got up, and as speedily as possible procured a light, but before he returned to the bed she received another and severer bite in the breast. On removing the clothes, a snake or adder, near three feet in length, ran out upon the floor. Medical assistance was immediately called, but without avail—she survived a few days in great distress, and expired. It is supposed that the snake had crept up the side of the building through the roof, and dropped down through an aperture in the flooring directly over the bed.

In attempting to go on shore from the schooner Caroline, near Refugio, (Mexico,) some weeks since, Don Hilario Zavala, and two other persons, were drowned—the boat having filled and sunk. The three bodies floated to land the same evening, and were decently interred, with the exception of Don Zavala's, which was denied a burial, because, it was said, 'the body of a Spaniard was not worthy to be interred in the soil of liberty, but was fit only for the crows to eat!'

The law of Louisiana imposes the penalty of imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the Court, on persons using language, from the bar, bench, stage, pulpit, or elsewhere, tending to produce discontent among the free blacks; or introducing papers, &c. of a similar tendency. Teaching slaves to read is made punishable by imprisonment. This will be considered by some as another evidence of the *march of mind*, of which we hear so much, but see so little. Balt. Gaz.

One of the Philadelphia evening journalists likens the present season to the corresponding summer of 1793, and intimates that the yellow fever is derived from domestic sources, produced by heat, moisture, and vegetable putrefaction. Frequent thunder and lightning, says the editor, were the forerunners of that calamitous season; and he very properly cautions the public to keep their alleys, warehouses, wharves, yards, &c. perfectly cleansed, &c.

Poisonous Cheese.—Several persons were poisoned at Boston last Saturday week, by eating cheese at a Grocer's store in that city, for their luncheon.—A portion of the cheese was taken and analyzed by a physician, but no traces of copper, or any other metallic poison, could be discovered in it. The cause therefore of the poisonous character which cheese sometimes assumes, still remains in the same obscurity as before.

It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that this particular cheese had been received in a lot of fifty or sixty from a very respectable dairy, and neither its appearance nor its taste indicated any peculiar difference from the rest.

MOSCOW.

The diameter of the city of Moscow, from southeast to northwest, is nine miles, and its circumference about twenty-five. Most of the buildings are of brick; before the fire, they amounted to 9,159, of which 6,241 were consumed. Since that day of horror, 8,027 have been built. The number of parochial churches is 263, and many of them have from three to five turrets: when we add twenty-one convents, fifty-six hospitals, and a heap of buildings appertaining to the crown, we may form some conception of the effect which this city produces, when, under the serene sky of a rising or setting sun, the eye dwells upon its galaxy of steeples, cupolas, and crosses, glittering in all the brilliancy of gold and silver. Moscow contains 1,054 gardens, besides 149 orangeries, and 395 ponds, or pieces of water. There are 8,396 shops, 576 hotels, 26 taverns, 314 restaurateurs, 191 (laps,) 215 bake houses, 189 kitchen gardens, 52 public baths, 5,162 lamps, 4,088 private and 275 public wells—in fine, the number of high streets is 159, and of cross streets 608. The houses cannot at the present moment, be short of 13,000. It is divided into twenty districts, and these are subdivided into quarters. The population of Moscow is 240,546.

POETRY.

"When I consider the Heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, that thou visitest him?"—PSALMS.

Come ye! upon whose shrouded mind
Dark unbelief hath cast its pall—
Ye that are blindfold of the blind,
And grope where mystic shadows fall—
Upon whose dull benighted way
There is no flood of sunlight shed,
Save boasted Reason's fitful ray.
A restless dream by Passion fed:—

Ye, who seek evidence of God,
And scorn the lessons of his word,
Look o'er the paths ye all have trod—
Recall the themes you all have heard:—
The murmur'd warnings that have press'd,
Like low breath'd voices to the ear,
The awful whisperings of the breast,
That deeply echoed—"God is here!"

Come, and while Spring's alluring song
Is borne from every freshening spray,
When every gale that steals along,
Bears the young bird's beguiling lay;
When, like the mystery of a dream,
Bends o'er ye the eternal sky,
O'erlooking wood, and field, and stream—
Hear the heart whisper, "God is nigh!"

Come, when the proud, descending sun
Wraps the cloud draperies round his brow;
When the wide earth he looks upon,
Seems radiant in his boundless glow,—
When buds are closing—and the haze
Comes o'er the far blue mountain's head;
While sunset's free and kindling blaze,
Lies painted on Day's ocean bed!

In Autumn's hour—in Winter's scene,
When pale pure hills in beauty rise—
When forests, stript of Summer's sheen,
Stand naked 'neath the bitter skies:
In the deep terrors of the storm—
The tempest's mighty thunderings—
As death's dark angel rears his form,
And veils the wide Earth in his wings!

Read ye of these?—and unbelief
Will like a shadow disappear;
Like a sad night bird's lay of grief,
From the unpillar'd atmosphere;
A light, like Summer's radiant morn,
Will on the enraptur'd soul break in;
And glorious visions will be born,
Unstain'd by earthliness or sin!

Oh, who can cast his glance abroad,
Up to the chambers of the sky—
Nor feel the presence of his God—
The awful searchings of HIS eye!
Even the sad changes of our way,
Are leaves of a great volume given;
They bear the records of Decay,
And bid us seek repose in Heaven!

MISCELLANY.

From the Utica Free Press.

AN ADVENTURE AT SEA.

The adventure, which I am about to rehearse, is one of many that have attended my naval existence. It is, I believe, the most interesting, and therefore more befitting your ears.

I was on board a small schooner, from the Island of Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, laden principally with tobacco. Our force consisted of only three sailors, captain and mate, with two passengers and myself. We had arrived among the Keys, or small Islands, when the wind, which had been quite fresh, lulled into a light breeze. The gloomy peaks and barren soil of an uninhabited island lay two leagues to windward, hoisting its rugged barriers against the clear blue sky, with a stern, frowning aspect. Far in the horizon lay, in gloomy outline, the dark shade and faint tops of a more distant land of a less imposing appearance, because mellowed out by the vast space between. As we gradually approached the headland, projecting northward from the first island, I discovered a sail floating against the dark shade at the winding hills. The cry of "sail ho" echoed among the crew; long and apparently motionless the strange vessel hung in the distance, like a fleecy cloud that strayed from its ethereal throne, and settled upon the blue waters.

Continuing our course a few miles farther, the dim island began to shake off its murky aspect, and rear its dark promontories in a stern contrast with the receding headland. And then, from a narrow nook, guarded by a frowning cape, started a new strange sail, hovering along the indented shore, with a strange and mysterious appearance! This new vision seemed a signal word for the first, which could be faintly seen lingering in the opposite direction,—for with the glass, we beheld her bear away, and with all sail spread, shooting along before the wind with perceptible rapidity. The second likewise unfurled her topsails, and heading from the shore, bore down in seeming triumph upon us.

The vessel which first attracted our attention had the greatest advantage of the wind, and consequently gained upon us, in spite of all our sailing, and as she seemed considerably smaller than the second, there was also sufficient evidence of her coming alongside some time before the second.

The large stranger was a brig, the small one a schooner; one was armed—the other was not; and as chance would have it, the vessel with which we had first to contend with, was the latter.—For both were pirates! The bloody pennon streamed in the soft air,—

flashing sabres gleamed among the ropes! But as the schooner possessed no ordnance, we were determined that she should be received as well as a twelve pound carronade, which honored our decks, was capable of bestowing, and guarded by a netting which was soon extended round the gunwale, with each a firelock, and desperate mind, gave us some hopes of making a manly resistance.

But still, what avail could this resolution have been—while even if we succeeded in repelling this enemy, there remained a second, double in power, both with men and guns? Certainly none—yet better die in the arms of bravery, than under the knee of cowardice. Death we expected; it hung as if ready to stamp its destiny upon our heads! What could we expect from these myrmidons of blood, but death? aye, a death rendered ten times more acute, when inflicted with impunity!—Nothing! therefore, our resolution was taken, to make a bed of our decks—a death bed! and the price should be the price of blood!

The grim messenger of our doom, slowly dug the sparkling wave in chase, while the second, apparently her consort, diligently hugged the wind, and although every yard and brace strained with the belying canvass, she seemed to hang in the distance as if locked in the waters!

We were completely hemmed in, without hope of escape; the wind opposed one obstacle, while if we attempted to run before it, our pursuers had equal, if not more advantage; the brig lay far away to the leeward, which would be nearly the same as running within her grasp, and to undertake a flight in the other direction, would be in the end, like throwing ourselves within the schooner's power.

The only resource that remained was to bring our own vessel a little more into the wind, which was effected, and endeavor, if possible, to pass the brig to windward; but then our speed would be lessened, and the schooner in chase possessed of more advantage.—However, the foe to windward was nearly within hail—our little gun frowned beneath the netting! each man placed himself under cover of some article, behind the mast, water casks, and companion way, which happened to be my station, while two or three remained ready at the gun—and firm and resolved!

The pirate now sent his hollow mandate along the deep—to "heave to!"—But we were our own masters, and heeded not the command. Five minutes might have passed, and then came a crash of small arms, followed by a shower of balls, which passed, whizzing, through our sails, netting, and ropes! Then succeeded a small gun, mounted over the gunwale like our own, which, in consequence of no ports, had not before been seen; this piece bellowed along the deep, as if the fiend himself had arisen to aid his grim followers, sending its iron ball with a streaming sound through the lofty mainmast, which tottered, and reeled to the sea! We minded it not, but answered with our carronade and small arms: all government over the vessel was abandoned, because not within our power; consequently, our schooner lay at the mercy of the wind and waves.

In this manner the fight was sustained ten or fifteen minutes, during which time we were fast driving nearer to the approaching brig, and the piratical schooner endeavoring to lash themselves alongside, but were as often repulsed by the mismovement in the two vessels.

I turned my eyes towards the distant sail, which slowly dashed aside the opposing waves, as she closely pressed against the wind, and, by the help of the glass, which I seized from the binnacle, could plainly discover the closed ports of a sixteen gun brig!—No hope, thought I, one broadside from her will settle all controversy!—At this moment, the pirate shot across our bow and attempted to make fast to our bowsprit, but the spar, probably weakened by some previous shot, parted and fell into the water;—released, she yielded to the influence of the wind, and swung round on the opposite side.

Finding themselves foiled in this manœuvre, a small boat, which happily could not contain more than six men, was launched from the deck and manned. We were at a conjecture concerning the cause, why there had not appeared a small boat before, but on examination, I was convinced that they possessed no boat of any magnitude, which probably might have been carried away in some gale, and knowing it to be entirely useless in attempting our vessel with five or six men, they had exhausted all endeavors in the experiment towards lashing us together, and were compelled to have recourse to this incompetent measure, and we resolved to receive it as warmly as possible.

In a moment, the little bark, filled with six savage looking mortals, fully

armed, shot over the blue waves, with the intention, not of boarding, as we expected, but making fast a cable to our bulwarks, which would certainly prove fatal to us if not prevented.

Death awaited us, if we presumed to expose ourselves, and therefore with as little danger as possible, the armed visitors were saluted from our muskets, which proved the death seal to two of their number; but plying their oars with all the speed imaginable, she shot up under cover of our vessel, and began slashing away the netting that no obstacle might impede their movements. Was it horror then possessed our frames? No! All sympathy—all sense of death—seemed wrapped in oblivion! was it madness? aye—it must have been madness! desperate madness! one which clung to our souls, and spoke with a voice that smothered all dangerous sentiments! "That our lives were not without a price."

One of the sailors who happened to be placed near the part attacked by the pirate's boat, seeing a stout ruffian, considerably exposed in his endeavors to make fast the cable, rushed forward from behind his covert, and with one blow of his firelock, struck him headlong into the deep!—but a dozen balls from the distant vessel, that moment wrapped his weather-beaten frame in the cold mantle of death.

I now turned to behold the distance of our new enemy, that if there remained any time which could be used to advantage in our defence, not to suffer it to pass. I will acknowledge a slight movement then possessed my nerves—although prepared, and in expectation of it;—but still, when I saw this second monster of blood, bear proudly up to the wind, not more than sixty yards distant, so sudden—so near—and with all the appearance of vomiting forth vengeance in the blackest manner, that for the first moment, I yielded to the influence of nature—but it passed away, and I became calm. Some of our men likewise withered in their hearts, on beholding the consummation of their doom so near at hand, and murmured forth their resolution to the Captain to "give up the ship!"

"No," cried Munkton, with an exclamation that rung along the waters—"Surrender! no, my good fellows, back to your stations, and sink with the vessel that has been your home for months. Give those villains on the starboard quarter there, the true course of your bullets, show them yankee spirit!"

If the vast deep had yawned, and engulfed the whole piratical force, it could not have called forth a greater shout of exultation than this laconic speech. But a louder shout from these "workers of destruction" told the accomplishment of their object, the hawser was made fast, and the pirate fast closing alongside! All hope was dead! and Mortality shrieked in despair!—As my attention was riveted on our desperate condition, a joyous exclamation burst from one of our men—I turned, and my eyes fell upon the rolling brig—her long waving banner of scarlet, which had continually fluttered in the wind, on a sudden trembled in the rigging, and then darted to the deck—in a moment quivered from the lofty gaff the unfurled banner of Columbia! floating in the clear radiance, which appeared to us as if expressly sent to deliver the free-born sons of America from the hands of ruthless oppressors.

All stood transfixed with astonishment—wonder—joy; and as her broadside frowned upon her foe, there came a shout from our little crew, that might have vied with the pirate's powerful number! but it was smothered under a burst of artillery, that belched forth from the armed brig with a cloud of smoke, burying all in obscurity!—The pirate was in utterable confusion; the star spangled banner was no desirable foe to engage, and cutting the cable, they had recourse to flight. The American again bellowed forth his thunder, sending havoc within their crew, and spreading desolation and ruin among their tops! Every other ball seemed to strike her blood-stained hull! The messenger of death brooded over the waves! And the tranquil sea trembled at the ruin of her unholy sons.

The chase was continued till the pirate became a floating hulk, all shattered! all risen! torn, dismantled and destroyed! With our glass we beheld the wreck driven upon the shore in the distance, and on planks and spars, such of the murderous band as were spared, committed themselves to the billows.

The victorious brig returned, and we were received on board with a hearty welcome—I was informed that they had been cruising for two weeks after this same piratical schooner, but had never before been so fortunate as to come up with her. Supposing the pirates had previously discovered them, and consequently eluded their vigilance by the color and manner of rigging, they had painted the hull entirely different, shortened her spars, and altered the exterior appearance in that manner,

which, added to the false pennon and piratical aspect, were happily successful in sweeping these outcasts of the human race from the ocean.

ALEPH.

From the Litchfield Mercury.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The following extract from the log-book of an emigrant, proceeding to the *Swain River*, dated *Cape of Good Hope*, Dec. 10th, 1829, cannot be read without exciting the most exquisite feeling of horror:—

"October 14th, in 19 deg. fell in with a shoal of sharks, which played around the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors, who are rather superstitious, and consider such visitors as ominous of evil, and such indeed proved too true.—At mid-day, all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. The fish was full 18 feet in length, and in floundering to disentangle itself, caused so much sport, that several passengers crowded into the Captain's boat, which hung suspended over the stern of the ship. Suddenly they all got to the head of the boat, to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the quarter davit on the starboard side of the vessel broke off, and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks.—Here was a scene of horror! The captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my tents, under the tuition of the boatswain, but, like the rest, when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a point of safety. The boatswain had slung himself by a rope, and lowered himself to the surface of the water, with the harpoon in his hand, ready to strike the fish, at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up to the side of the poop cabin, and was the last that jumped into the unlucky boat, & made up the number of twelve persons struggling in the sea among the sharks.—Our captain was almost beside himself. All hands commenced throwing out ropes, loose spars, oars, and every buoyant article we could lay hands on, for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished—our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife-board which the cabin-boy had been using; my man Hibberd threw over an Indian mat. Master Shaw, a young gentleman about 13, got upon it, and was 3 miles astern of us before we could reach him with the boat, which was instantly manned and launched. I saved Mr. Earl's footman, who could swim, but was so exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking, when I dragged the line the shark was attached to across him, and he had the presence of mind to put the cord between his teeth, when I hauled him within the reach of a rope with a loop, by which we hauled him safe up. Mr. Peter Shadwell was also actively employed; he is in the East-India Company's service, and is a brother of the Vice-Chancellor: after half an hour's exertion, all were saved but two. I lament to say Williams was one of the unfortunates: I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar, but lost his balance—he slipped it, and actually flung his arms around the captured shark (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water,) to save himself; but when he found out what he had hold of, he was so horror-struck that he called me by name, "Oh my God! my God! witness my end!" and down he sank to rise no more.—The other sufferer was a fine healthy country boy. Thus two lives were lost to answer the confirmation of the sailor's omen, that sharks always prognosticate signs of death or some evil to the ship—thus it proved. This indeed was a tragic day. The fish, line and all, drifted away, & we all returned thanks to God for allowing us to save the other ten."

Employment of Time.—Life may be reckoned with pleasure, but it must be mainly filled up by business, and he who should persevere in the vain attempt to fill up his time with amusements, would then find it too late to take up any serious pursuit, and be compelled to drag out a miserable existence, haunted by the ghosts of his defunct pleasures, in the shapes of ennui, restlessness and melancholy.—*Sophomore, or Memoirs of a Man of the World.*

Consumption.—Some very interesting experiments have been performed at Paris lately by Dr. Cotteran, a physician of eminence, on patients afflicted with consumption. Having conceived that the anti putrescent qualities of the chlorides of lime and soda, might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administering the chlorides in the form of gaseous vapors; and if he and others

are to be believed, the effect has even exceeded expectation—Some of the patients in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a dozen times, threw up in the expectoration, tubercles which had been detached from the lungs, and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cotteran and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery, which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing.

Dublin Literary Gazette.

Slavery.—The following extract from one of the German papers affords a striking contrast to the condition of the negroes in the Danish Islands, compared with their well known condition in the British West India Islands. "The negroes in the Danish Islands have been placed by the measures ordered by his Majesty, which have been gradually carried into effect, pretty nearly on an equal footing with the Europeans, and their emancipation may be considered as effected. Marriages between people of color and Europeans are permitted. Many of the former follow mechanical professions, and trade with the same right as Europeans, and the chief artisans are people of color. Many of them are employed in merchants' counting houses, and many are in public offices. All the officers of the corps of firemen are people of color, except the chiefs. The sexton of the Danish church of St. Croix is a negro; and one of the richest merchants in St. Thomas, (M. de Castro,) though black, is aid-de-camp to the Governor. Nay, the black proprietors of some of the sugar plantations have Europeans in their service as managers. Endeavors are made in silence to abolish the right of ownership to negroes who are still in slavery. If at the sale of property of a person deceased, a negro bids for his freedom, it is considered as disgraceful at St. Croix to bid against him, and many have in this manner obtained their liberty for a trifling consideration."

Mr. WEBSTER was invited to a public dinner at Baltimore, on his return home from Washington; but he declined the invitation.

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE, WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

He has removed his Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15.

LIME.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, at his farm, in Mountpleasant township, 12 miles from Brough's Tavern, a supply of fresh burnt LIME, of the best quality.

JOHN SHULTZ.

June 15.

LIGHTNING RODS,
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, May 11.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the account of JAMES NORTON and JOHN STRAIN, Executors, of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an Heir at Law, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of August next.

GEO. WELSH, Provy.

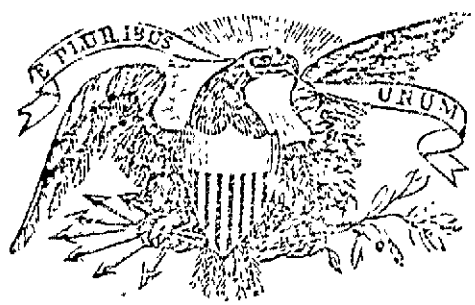
June 8.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Provy.

Gettysburg, June 15.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JUNE 29.

We received on Saturday last, the first No. of a series of "Scientific Tracts, designed for instruction and entertainment, and adapted to Schools, Lyceums, and Families," published by Carter and Hendee, in Boston. 24 Nos. a year, at \$1 50, in advance. We think it a highly interesting publication, and admirably adapted to subserve the important end aimed at, viz. Popular Education. We wish the Publishers success.

A destructive fire took place in Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last. Several buildings were consumed, amongst which was the carpenter's shop of Mr. John Ehrman, formerly of this town, who has lost, we understand, about \$500 worth of tools, &c.

CIRCULAR.

A desire that all the Churches and Congregations in this Union may, on the approaching Fourth of July, (which will occur on the Sabbath,) contribute to aid the design of the American Colonization Society—and the hope and belief, that the following facts will excite an interest in favor of this object,—and, especially, that they will, in some measure, assist those Clergymen who may be inclined, on that occasion, to present to their people arguments and motives in behalf of the cause of African Colonization,—has induced the Board of Managers to publish, and invite to them the public attention. The collections on the Fourth of July, or on a Sabbath near to that day, have, in years past, (though limited comparatively to very few Churches,) proved of incalculable benefit: and the union of the Churches and Congregations, of every name throughout the country, the present year, in making such collections, would be auspicious beyond any event which has occurred in the whole progress of this Institution. The fund which would be realized, would not constitute the sole, perhaps not the principal benefit, of the measure. The scheme of the Society, its necessity, practicability, and vast importance, would be brought distinctly before the whole American people.

The managers have cherished the hope, that contributions to aid the enterprise in which they are engaged, would be deemed peculiarly appropriate to a day, consecrated in the memory and affections of this great, enlightened, and happy people, as the Anniversary of their National Independence: and that all who gratefully acknowledge the Divine Goodness, as manifested in our national freedom and prosperity, would gladly make their offerings to a cause approved by Heaven, and essentially conducing to the temporal and eternal happiness of a large, but long neglected portion of the human family.

To the measure here suggested, the Managers solicit the immediate and earnest attention of every friend to the Colonization Society in the United States. They invite and entreat the Clergy to come forward on the approaching Fourth of July, as with one spirit, and explain the views, state the necessities, and enforce the claims of this Society. They call upon the State Societies, and other Auxiliary Associations, to neglect no suitable means of promoting and securing the general, universal adoption, of the proposed measure. They respectfully request the various Ecclesiastical Bodies, which are about to assemble, to recommend this measure to all the Churches over which their influence extends. And, finally, they implore the Almighty, the author of all benevolent designs, and pious efforts, to inspire our countrymen, universally, with a disposition to confer the inestimable blessings which they enjoy, upon the children of Africa.

A Sermon will be preached in the Presbyterian Church, of this place, on next Sabbath (the 4th of July,) and a Collection taken up for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

CENSUS—continued.

	1830.	1820.	Inc.
Erie, Pa.	1451	617	834
Columbia,	2042		
Chester,	847	655	192
Hagerstown, Md.	3257	2757	500
Sharpsburg,	756	655	100
Wilmington, Del.	6620	5248	1352
Canton, O.	1495	504	992

The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen as his aids-de-camp: Walter C. Livingston, of Lehigh. James M. Lincoln, of Philadelphia. James P. Bull, of Bradford. Ephraim Barr, of Mifflin. D. D. Wagener, of Northampton. H. R. Reporter.

We learn that the Board of Canal Commissioners, at their last meeting, selected *Monsieur Robinson*, Esq. Col. Stephen H. Long, and Major John Wilson, Engineers, to survey the Allegheny portage road, under the provisions of the second section of the act of 27th March last.

SECOND WASHINGTON.
Bolivar has redeemed his character!
An arrival at New-York, from Colombia, brings the important intelligence, that the Liberator BOLIVAR had positively declined a re-election to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and had retired to private life—expressing his determination to leave Colombia for ever. lest his presence should impede the happiness of the people.

The Constituent Congress of Bogota proceeded, on the 4th of May, to the very important election of a President and Vice-President. On the third ballot *Joaquin Mosquera* was declared to be legally elected President of the Republic; and, on the first ballot, *Domingo Caicedo* Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Vergara, a Deputation was then sent to inform the Liberator, that the Congress had fulfilled the objects of its convocation, and therefore that the decree of 17th Aug. 1828, calling them together, ought to cease, as well as the extraordinary powers which by that decree the Liberator reserved to himself, who merited the gratitude of the nation for the services he had rendered it.

After a short absence, the Deputation returned, and Mr. Castillo, as President of the same, reported to Congress,—that the Liberator had received their communication with the highest satisfaction,—that he congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors, after giving a Constitution to the Republic, and appointing to direct its destinies, men who deserve the confidence of the nation—that he was now restored to private life, which he so much desired—and that if Congress wished a special proof of his entire obedience to the Constitution and the law, he was ready to give any which might be required.

Mr. Camacho remarked that the Republic was indebted to the Liberator for an immense amount of services—and that, having returned to private life, it was just, whether he remained in Colombia or left it, to continue the pension which the Legislature, on the 22d July, 1823, voted him for life. This proposition was entertained unanimously. The President of Congress, Vincente Borrero, then adjourned the session *sine die*.

Message of his Excellency the Liberator President to the Constitutional Congress.

Fellow Citizens.—The Constitution being settled, and charged as you are by the nation with the nomination of the high functionaries who are to preside over the Republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honor me with your suffrages. You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me: next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to reconciliation, and finally the Republic would be subject either to dismemberment, or a civil war. The considerations which I submitted to Congress on the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade Congress that its most imperative obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magistrates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal.

I beseech you, fellow citizens, to receive this message as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever professed for Colombia.

SIMON BOLIVAR.
Bogota, 27th April, 1829.

Answer of Congress.
Sir: Congress is possessed of your message of the 27th inst. in which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the chief magistracy, even though you should be honored with the votes of the representatives of the people—and has taken the same into consideration.

Congress duly appreciates this new proof of the civism and disinterestedness that animates you. It realizes in our view the glory that by many titles you had already acquired, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit and consolidates your reputation.

You may be assured, sir, that each one of the members of Congress, obeying the impulses of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience, on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to solicit that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote. Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, Congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care to re-

lustrate of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as befits the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by its order, I have the honor to communicate to you.

Hall of the Sessions, Bogota, April 30.
VINCENTE BARREZO.
To his Ex. Simon Bolivar,
Liberator President, &c. &c.

We have seen a letter dated U. S. frigate *Constellation*, Gibraltar, May 7, which says, "The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of 700 vessels of all descriptions, sustained by an army of 40,000 men. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing, I think they will succeed without great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Mussulman, and is therefore fanatically confident. Public attention here is fixed to the issue of this formidable expedition."

Norfolk Beacon.

Judge Kell has decided in the Baltimore county court, that a contract of lease is not annulled by the tenant's discharge under the Insolvent Laws, and that although the tenant was discharged from all personal liability, the contracts continued in force against the Landlord, and insured to the benefit of the creditors of the Insolvent. That although the law required evidence of the acceptance of the assignment, the execution of the bond by the trustee was sufficient evidence of his acceptance of the assignment of the unexpired term of the lease, and that no subsequent act or declaration of the trustee could negative his acceptance of the assignment as evinced by the execution of a bond as trustee.

Lancaster Jour.

LAKE ERIE is now navigated by nine fine steamboats, and a large number of schooners. What was the trade on this lake before the last war—say 12 or 13 years ago? What shall it amount to a few years hence, when the great Ohio canal shall be opened, and even the shores of Lake Superior team with busy freemen? Michilimackinac, (a post so distant that the news even of the declaration of War against Great Britain did not reach the post for about two months,) is now, as it were, close by us—within 8 or 10 days travel from the Atlantic cities; and the waters of Michigan are united by navigable communications both with St. Lawrence and the Hudson, and soon will be with those of the Ohio.—*Colonial Advocate.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

From the Higham (Mass.) Gazette.
The National Journal, under the head of "Public Sentiment," publishes selections from papers in all parts of the Union, which show an astonishing excitement already existing in favor of HENRY CLAY. In two years, what is now heard from scattered voices, will be proclaimed in one voice of thunder from the American People—"HE IS NOT FALLING."

From the Steubenville Western Herald.
It is difficult to describe the excitement that exists in Maryland and Kentucky, on account of the "injudicious" exercise of the President's veto. He has lost both of those states, beyond redemption. They have hoisted their banners on the outer walls—the cry is—NOW FOR CLAY.

The amount of duties paid into the State Treasury, by the Auctioneers of Philadelphia, in the last quarter, was \$13,917 00.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, on Friday, 8 1/2 75
CORN.....41
RYE.....47 to 50
WHISKEY.....20 to 22

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. Andrew M. Hain to Miss J. M. Ehrman—both of this county.

DIED.

On the 21st inst. Mr. David Demaree, Sen. of Straban township, aged 79 years.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Jonathan Crist, of Oxford, in the 42d year of his age.

On Saturday last, Mary M., daughter of Mr. Cornelius Degroff, died, aged 15 months.

On the 13th inst. at Landisburg, Perry county, J. Fubriker, Esq. Being heated, he drank copiously of cold water, which, it is supposed, caused a spasmodic affection of the stomach, and terminated his existence.

350 SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON
Has just received from Haulington county, 350 prime Keeping Sheep, nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.
June 21.

COCKEYS HOTEL, WESTMINSTER, Md.

THIS Establishment is now opened for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, who may be assured that every possible attention will be bestowed to ensure their comfort and convenience. The House being large and commodious. Private Families and Select Parties can be at all times provided with distinct apartments and separate accommodations.
Westminster, Md. June 29. 4t

BARGAINS.

J. B. DANNER.

HAVING purchased the Store of Gen. T. C. Miller, on the 17th of May last, and immediately made the finest additions to the Stock that were ever brought to the House—has again received, and is now opening, a SECOND SUPPLY, not to be surpassed by any, comprising every Article of

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, China, Glass & Queensware, Lehigh, Straw, & Gimp Bonnets, COACH & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Grindstones, of a superior quality, and a general assortment of

WEAVERS' REEDS, made by A. Utz: All of which he invites the Public to call and examine; and he assures them, that his Goods shall not be excelled in quality, nor his prices in moderation, by any.

Gettysburg, June 29. 4f

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion among the Creditors of JOHN GALLOWAY, deceased, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, the assets of the Estate of said deceased, in the hands of Thomas J. Cooper and John S. Galloway, Executors of the last Will, &c. of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

SAMUEL SLOAN, J. M. STEVENSON, Z. HERBERT, Auditors.
June 29. 4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 23d of August next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. JOHN OSBORN.
June 29. 3t

AN APPRENTICE TO THE

Printing Business, WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

June 29.

AMERICAN

Stenographic Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American Stenography,—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of printed lectures, or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY OF Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature. The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the young generation, a Miscellaneous Encyclopedia, or General Cabinet, embracing in its course a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference,

the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common-Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor: for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view: 1. To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful. 2. To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit. 3. To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place. TERMS.—For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, \$2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical. All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or \$2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Postmasters, who have been generally supplied with an Introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July next, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning. Philadelphia, June 29.

THE LADY'S BOOK. CHARLES ALEXANDER, Publisher of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, proposes, in conjunction with LOUIS A. GODEY, to commence, on the first of July next, a Monthly Literary Miscellany, UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

THIS work will be devoted especially to the service of the LADIES, and, looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style which the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respect at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they will never be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable to the Lady's Book, which, when republished, will possess, for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a Miscellany deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found music, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reports of such new songs as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, TALES, and INTERESTING NARRATIVES from writers of real talent; the FASHIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored.—This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which Rhetoric and Dances may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts by skillful artists.—Poetry, of course, will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and, in summary, the PORTRAIT OF SEVERAL women, will fill its due space. On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly, but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS. The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Each number will contain a piece of MUSIC, one COPIED LETTER ENGRAVING, and at least four WOOD CUTS illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored-plate of the latest London or Paris FASHIONS. The subscription price will be \$7 per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent. semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it unimpaired by mail transportation. Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publisher, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co., Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

POLITICAL.

the Village Record.

It had been our sincere desire to escape from political contention. Were the questions at issue merely those which concern men; the success of a party bearing one political name, or the decline of another, known by a different appellation—we should certainly have shunned, as much as possible, to enter the field of controversy. The public know, that, from the commencement of our editorial career, there have been certain principles and leading measures of policy, which we have labored to uphold and what ability God had given us to maintain. Nothing seemed to us more important, than that the Constitution of the Union, and of the State, should be preserved unaltered, and at least for half a century; they should have received their due construction, and been fairly tried by the unerring test of experience. A perpetual disposition to change—a rage for innovation—an almost irrepressible desire to remodel the fundamental laws, is one of the evils existing, (among a thousand lamentable blemishes) in a public opinion, and opinions untrammelled. We, therefore, have urged, time after time, the call of a Convention, to form a new Constitution for Pennsylvania; we have lent our best aid to the Constitution as it is, deeming it a necessary and not only useless, but dangerous—believing the present an excellent one, if well administered.—Sensible that it will be well administered while the People are true to themselves, and certain that when they are lost in vanity, ignorance, or corruption, the most perfectly formed government ever instituted, could not save us from despotism.

In the same spirit of sober republicanism, have we opposed all attempts made, and thus have neither been few nor unfrequent, to change the United States' Constitution, under specious pretexts of amendment—Believing that we suffer no practical evil from the present form, our endeavors, at the editorial desk, and elsewhere, uniformly and zealously, have been devoted, to preserve the Constitution as it is.

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The power to apply the surplus revenue to the formation of Roads, Canals, Harbors, &c. is denied to the General Government. It is admitted that it can purchase an empire, and connect it with the Old States in indissoluble union—yet, strange to tell! it is denied that the Government has power to make a road to this empire!

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Ship Fairfield, dated SMYRNA, March 22.

"Rumor says that the Russians have advanced near Constantinople, to be present to strike a fatal blow should the Porte finally determine to refuse payment of the sum stipulated in the treaty; as to that fact it is certainly not authenticated, but it is most undoubted that their affairs are yet in a dangerous state, bordering on war, and I feel confident, that Russia will make no concessions; and as the power of Turkey to comply with the terms of the treaty is quite problematical, a short period of time only is requisite to decide their fate. We have lately had some delightful weather, like the month of May in Mahon, but the rainy season has not quite subsided."

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From the Port Gibson Correspondent. To the Voters of Mississippi.

Fellow Citizens:—I have fought for you: I have been, by your own acts, made a citizen of your state; I am a freeholder, nature my parent. I am unsophisticated in the wiles of foreign nations, or my own—I have been told that the term "a Roman citizen," was once a passport throughout the world. According to your laws, I am an American citizen, the greatest and purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior; I always battled on the side of this republic. My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burden of my bow. While in a state of nature, my ambition was alone the shade—my hopes to be interred in the moulds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself; whether for you or for myself, time will tell—I have been told by my white brethren, that the pen of history is impartial, and that in after years, your *forlorn hundred* will have justice and "mercy too."

This, fellow citizens is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoken in candor—According to your laws, I think I am qualified to a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part; and I yield to no citizen, in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.

If, fellow citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others, who will be my opponents; if you vote for me, I will serve you; I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the lists against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member of the next Congress of the United States.

MUSHULATUBBA. Choctaw Nation, April 1.

An Aboriginal Justice.—The following is handed down as a true copy of a warrant, issued by an Indian magistrate:

"You, you big constable, quick you catchum Jeremiah Offscow, strong you holdum, safe you bringum afore me."

THOMAS WABAN, Justice Peace. When Waban became superannuated, a younger magistrate was appointed to succeed him. Cherishing that respect for age and long experience, for which the Indians are remarkable, the new officer waited on the old one for advice. Having stated a variety of cases and received satisfactory answers, he at length proposed the following:—"When the Indians get drunk and quarrel and fight and act like the Devil, what you do dan?"—"Hah! tie um all up, and whip um plaintiff, whip um defendant, and whip um witness."

"Party," says the New Orleans Advertiser, "can do any thing.—It can convert him whose election was dreaded as a curse, into a statesman and patriot of the highest order.—It can wash the blackest sins in Lethe, and they are forgotten.—It can make men forget what themselves formerly were, their own opinions—their votes—their actions—their associates.—It can make them the advocates of what they formerly oppose, and the opposers of what they once advocated.—In short it can do any thing.—It can make a 'true democratic republican' one of the most incorrigible federalists, in ten minutes!"

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of the 23d inst mentions that considerable confusion occurred on Sunday morning in the religious services at the German church in Race street, near Fourth. The Rev. Mr. HARRISTON attempted to perform the services of the day, in opposition (as it was mentioned) to the wish of a majority of the congregation, who had employed another clergyman, when two civil officers led the Rev gentleman (Mr. H.) from the church, and conducted him to his dwelling.

Seven hundred and eighty-three passengers arrived at New-York on the 20th, in different vessels—the whole, except 43, were from foreign ports.

CARLETON, June 24. Lightning.—Mr. George King, of this borough, received a letter on Tuesday last, from Lexington, Ohio, containing the unpleasant news, that his team of horses, in that place, was struck by lightning on the 14th inst. and killed. The waggoner escaped, having taken shelter in a house but a few minutes before.

A Jewish Missionary Ordained.—Rev Judah Isaac Abrahams was ordained by the Presbytery of New-York, on the 14th ult. "The occasion" says the N. York Observer, "was of more than ordinary interest, from the fact of Mr. Abrahams being a Jew; now having first given himself to Christ, he has been elevated to the Christian Ministry for the purpose of preaching the gospel to his kindred according to the flesh who are scattered abroad." Mr. A. goes out as a missionary on the coasts of the Mediterranean, under the patronage of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews. A collection in aid of the mission was taken up at the close of the exercises.

A publication has appeared at York, Upper Canada, entitled "Some particulars illustrative of the Life and Opinions of Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the U. States of America." The work is understood to be from the pen of a disaffected gentleman of one of the provinces, who visited Washington last year to sound the Government as to the assistance they might expect to receive from the United States in case of a rebellion. He is understood to have received no encouragement.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. We are glad to hear it.—*Nat. Int.*

Large Strawberries.—The Fruit Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have awarded the Premium of a Silver Medal to Mr. Daniel Kockersperger, for the production of the largest and finest strawberries exhibited for the inspection of the Society this season. These strawberries, says Poulson's Advertiser, were of the Bourbon species—sixty of the largest fill in a quart, and measuring four inches round, less one sixteenth of an inch.—They were presented by the Society to Mr. Adams, late President of the U. States, and Professor Silliman, of Yale College, at that time on a visit to Philadelphia.

Nothing New.—Mrs H. of Water street, New-York, sat down with her husband very cosily to the bottle a few days since, and, having made the very remarkable discovery, that as the bottle got light so did her husband's head, concluded very sagely that when the bottle was empty, his head in like manner would be empty; and, knowing that nothing from nothing leaves nothing, presumed that applying nothing to nothing could hurt nothing, she very deliberately proceeded to break the empty bottle on the empty head, but unluckily broke the head in the operation, bringing the two empty things to the same state. She now lies in Bridewell, that being the conclusion of her demonstration, that an empty bottle makes an empty head. When she was brought to trial for it, her husband refused to prosecute, saying he was sure she did not mean to hurt him.

Ear Picking.—A gentleman in England lately met with a serious accident, which might have proved fatal, in consequence of picking his ear with the metal head of a pocket pencil, the top of which, being not very firmly fixed, came off, and remained a considerable depth in the ear, whence it had not been extracted when the account was published, although the forceps and various instruments had been tried for the purpose. Another most dangerous practice of using a pin to pick the ear, has often produced serious consequences, and is as dangerous as it is unseemly.

The Ordinance in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has passed both branches of the City Council of Baltimore unanimously. The American states that it will put the sum of \$250,000 at the disposal of the Rail Road Company, and place it precisely in the situation in which it would have been, had the bill become a law which was reported in its favor last winter in the lower House of Congress.

Granite Stone of superior beauty and excellence, for building, is found in abundance on the banks of the Patapsco, where the rail road passes. This material has hitherto been obtained at such a cost, that architects in Baltimore made but limited use of it. The expense of transportation was formerly not less than 35 the ton. It can now be

conveyed a *very* cheaply per ton, by means of the Rail Road, which, by its easy and cheap conveyance of the article, saves nine-tenths of its former cost.

ALGIERS.

The following description of Algiers, given by the correspondent of an English paper, affords some idea of what opposition the French may expect to meet with in their pending attack upon that place:—

Algiers is built like an amphitheatre, but forms a triangle; one of the points is washed by the sea; the other rising up towards the land forms another point, at the extremity of which is the new palace of the Dey, called the Casba. The town is commanded by a fortified Fort Emperor, which sweeps the plain of Babazon, the town, and the Casba. The star fort, still marked on the several maps, exists no longer. From the garden of the Dutch Consul, and the country that surrounds the residence of the Swedish Consul, the eye overlooks Fort Emperor, and can even reach into the interior court. That fact is important, and is mentioned to show how easily this fort, on which depends the fate of Algiers, may be reduced. Though the defences of Algiers on the sea side are truly formidable, it is not capable of sustaining a siege from the land side for three days.—It has not even a complete enclosure; the ramparts are broken at short distances by houses, whose walls spring from the ditches, and give an appearance of fortification, but in fact are of no strength. The ditches are always dry, and there are no means of filling them; nor on account of the rapid descent, would water lodge in them. The town has three gates on the land side; the Babalonet in the West, the new gate on the West, and Babazon on the East. Its only supply of water is from an open aqueduct, on a level with the ground, and it comes from about half a league from Algiers. Nothing can be more easy than to cut this off, and force the place to surrender for want of water. The garrison consists of 4,000 Turks, and 2,000 more are distributed in various surrounding posts. The fortifications are mounted with 8,000 pieces of cannon, of different calibre, towards the sea, and from 180 to 120 on the land side.

BALTIMORE, June 23. By the arrival of the schooner *Repeater*, Captain Rose, at this port, yesterday, in 30 days from the Coast of Africa, we have received the following intelligence:—On the 19th May was boarded by a boat from his B. M. Sloop of War *Medina*, who informed Captain Rose that a despatch vessel, from —, bound for Sierra Leone, was boarded a few days previous by a Pirate, and treated in a most horrible manner, tying the Captain and first officer back to back, and throwing them into the sea, and so continued until twelve others shared the same fate. After remaining thirty hours, plundering and destroying all that was on board, they cut away the masts, and fired several shots through the hull. Five of the crew during this time were concealed below deck, and thus escaped a watery grave—they afterwards rigged jurgymasts, and fortunately reached their destined port.

It is stated in the Ohio papers, that Mr. CLAY, the late Secretary of State, intends, on the occasion of the approaching session of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio, to resume his practice in those Courts, which ill health, and urgency of public duties, have interrupted for a number of years.

Weirich.—It is stated in the *Wheeling Gazette*, that after the jailor at that place had returned from Pittsburgh, where he had left Weirich in jail, he found in the vault of the jail privy at Wheeling, seventy-five letters, supposed to have been thrown in by Weirich, who had been confined a short time in that prison. It is known that several of these letters contained money, and including checks, the amount is rising 3000 dollars. We are told there is no doubt, that these 75 letters were from five packets taken out of the Claysville Post Office, by Weirich, on the 8th instant.

Pitts. Statesman.

Improved Navigation of the Mississippi. A western paper states, that the agent employed by the government, Captain Shreve, has perfectly succeeded in rendering about three hundred miles of the river as harmless as a mill pond; and will in the course of a short period, remove every obstruction from Trinity to Balize. His plan is to run down the snags with a double steam boat; the bows are connected by a tremendous beam plated with iron; he puts on a heavy head of steam, and runs the snags down; they are found uniformly to break off at the point of junction with the bottom of the river, and float away.

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"Party," says the New Orleans Advertiser, "can do any thing.—It can convert him whose election was dreaded as a curse, into a statesman and patriot of the highest order.—It can wash the blackest 'sins in Lethe,' and they are forgotten.—It can make men forget what themselves formerly were, their own opinions—their votes—their actions—their associates.—It can make them the advocates of what they formerly oppose, and the opposers of what they once advocated.—In short it can do any thing.—It can make a *true* democratic republican, one of the most incorrigible federalists, in ten minutes!"

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of the 2d inst. mentions that considerable confusion occurred on Sunday morning in the religious services at the German church in Race street, near Fourth. The Rev. Mr. Herx, in attempting to perform the services of the day, in opposition (as it was mentioned) to the wish of a majority of the congregation, who had employed another clergyman, when two civil officers led the Rev. gentleman (Mr. H.) from the church, and conducted him to his dwelling.

Seven hundred and eighty-three passengers arrived at New-York on the 24th, in different vessels—the whole, except 42, were from foreign ports.

CARLISLE, June 24. Lightning.—Mr. George King, of this borough, received a letter on Tuesday last, from Lexington, Ohio, containing the unpleasant news, that his team of six horses, in that place, was struck by lightning on the 14th inst. and killed. The waggoner escaped, having taken shelter in a house but a few minutes before. Fol.

A Jewish Missionary Ordained!—Rev. Judah Isaac Abrahams was ordained by the Presbytery of New-York, on the 14th ult. "The occasion," says the N. York Observer, "was of more than ordinary interest, from the fact of Mr. Abrahams being a Jew; now having first given himself to Christ, he has been elevated to the Christian Ministry for the purpose of preaching the gospel to his 'kindred according to the flesh, who are scattered abroad.' Mr. A. goes out as a missionary on the coasts of the Mediterranean, under the patronage of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews. A collection in aid of the mission was taken up at the close of the exercises."

A publication has appeared at York, Upper Canada, entitled "Some particulars illustrative of the Life and Opinions of Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the U. States of America." The work is understood to be from the pen of a disaffected gentleman of one of the provinces, who visited Washington last year to sound the Government as to the assistance they might expect to receive from the United States in case of a rebellion. He is understood to have received no encouragement.

N. Y. Commercial Adv. We are glad to hear it.—*Nat. Int.*

Large Strawberries.—The Fruit Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have awarded the Premium of a Silver Medal to Mr. Daniel Kockersperger, for the production of the largest and finest strawberries exhibited for the inspection of the Society this season. These strawberries, says Poulson's Advertiser, were of the Bourbon species—sixty of the largest fill in a quart, and measuring four inches round, less one sixteenth of an inch.—They were presented by the Society to Mr. Adams, late President of the U. States, and Professor Silliman, of Yale College, at that time on a visit to Philadelphia. Ib.

Nothing New.—Mrs. H. of Water street, New-York, sat down with her husband very cosily to the bottle a few days since, and, having made the very remarkable discovery, that as the bottle got light so did her husband's head, concluded very sagely that when the bottle was empty, his head in like manner would be empty; and, knowing that nothing from nothing leaves nothing, presumed that applying nothing to nothing could hurt nothing, she very deliberately proceeded to break the empty bottle on the empty head, but unluckily broke the head in the operation, bringing the two empty things to the same state. She now lies in Bridewell, that being the conclusion of her demonstration, that an empty bottle makes an empty head. When she was brought to trial for it, her husband refused to prosecute, saying he was sure she did not mean to hurt him.

Ear Picking.—A gentleman in England lately met with a serious accident, which might have proved fatal, in consequence of picking his ear with the metal head of a pocket pencil, the top of which, being not very firmly fixed, came off, and remained a considerable depth in the ear, whence it had not been extracted when the account was published, although the forceps and various instruments had been tried for the purpose. Another most dangerous practice of using a pin to pick the ear, has often produced serious consequences, and is as dangerous as it is unseemly.

The Ordinance in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has passed both branches of the City Council of Baltimore unanimously. The American states that it will put the sum of \$50,000 at the disposal of the Rail Road Company, and place it precisely in the situation in which it would have been, had the bill become a law which was reported in its favor last winter in the lower House of Congress. Nat. Int.

Granite Stone of superior beauty and excellence, for building, is found in abundance on the banks of the Patuxent, where the rail road passes. This material has hitherto been obtained at such a cost, that architects in Baltimore made but limited use of it. The expense of transportation was formerly not less than \$3 the ton. It can now be delivered at fifty cuts per ton, by means of the Rail Road, which, by its easy and cheap conveyance of the article, saves nine-tenths of its former cost. *Harvard Herald.*

The following description of Algiers, given by the correspondent of an English paper, affords some idea of what opposition the French may expect to meet with in their pending attack upon that place:—

Algiers is built like an amphitheatre, but forms a triangle; one of the points is washed by the sea; the other rising up towards the land forms another point, at the extremity of which is the new palace of the Dey, called the Casba. The town is commanded by a fort called Fort Emperor, which sweeps the plain of Babazon, the town, and the Casba. The star fort, still marked on the several maps, exists no longer. From the garden of the Dutch Consul, and the country that surrounds the residence of the Swedish Consul, the eye overlooks Fort Emperor, and can even reach into the interior court. That fact is important, and is mentioned to show how easily this fort, on which depends the fate of Algiers, may be reduced. Though the defences of Algiers on the sea side are truly formidable, it is not capable of sustaining a siege from the land side for three days. It has not even a complete enclosure; the ramparts are broken at short distances by houses, whose walls spring from the ditches, and give an appearance of fortification, but in fact are of no strength. The ditches are always dry, and there are no means of filling them; nor on account of the rapid descent, would water lodge in them. The town has three gates on the land side; the Babalonet in the West, the new gate on the West, and Babazon on the East. Its only supply of water is from an open aqueduct, on a level with the ground, and it comes from about half a league from Algiers. Nothing can be more easy than to cut this off, and force the place to surrender for want of water. The garrison consists of 4,000 Turks, and 2,000 more are distributed in various surrounding posts. The fortifications are mounted with 8,000 pieces of cannon, of different calibre, towards the sea, and from 100 to 120 on the land side.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

By the arrival of the schooner Repeater, Captain Rose, at this port, yesterday, in 30 days from the Coast of Africa, we have received the following intelligence:—On the 19th May was boarded by a boat from his B. M. Sloop of War Medina, who informed Captain Rose that a despatch vessel, from —, bound for Sierra Leone, was boarded a few days previous by a Pirate, and treated in a most horrible manner, tying the Captain and first officer back to back, and throwing them into the sea, and so continued until twelve others shared the same fate. After remaining thirty hours, plundering and destroying all that was on board, they cut away the masts, and fired several shots through the hull. Five of the crew during this time were concealed below deck, and thus escaped a watery grave—they afterwards rigged jurmasts, and fortunately reached their destined port.

It is stated in the Ohio papers, that Mr. CLAY, the late Secretary of State, intends, on the occasion of the approaching session of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio, to resume his practice in those Courts, which ill health, and urgency of public duties, have interrupted for a number of years.

Weirich.—It is stated in the Wheeling Gazette, that after the jailor at that place had returned from Pittsburgh, where he had left Weirich in jail, he found in the vault of the jail privy at Wheeling, seventy-five letters, supposed to have been thrown in by Weirich, who had been confined a short time in that prison. It is known that several of these letters contained money, and including checks, the amount is rising \$300 dollars. We are told there is no doubt, that these 75 letters were from five packets taken out of the Claysville Post Office, by Weirich, on the 8th instant. Pitts. Statesman.

Improved Navigation of the Mississippi.

A western paper states, that the agent employed by the government, Captain Shreve, has perfectly succeeded in rendering about three hundred miles of the river as harmless as a mill pond; and will in the course of a short period, remove every obstruction from Trinity to Balize. His plan is to run down the snags with a double steam boat; the bows are connected by a tremendous beam plated with iron; he puts on a heavy head of steam, and runs the snags down; they are found with much to break off at the point of junction with the bottom of the river, and float away.

In one of the early editions of Morse's Geography, it is stated, that a party of gentlemen, at Springfield, with their gun, had made the following discovery:—

POETRY.
DOMESTIC LOVE.
I've mingled in the wild delights,
The revels of the festive throng;
Indulged in fancy's fond flights,
And chased the phantom Pleasure long;
Even from a gay and gaily boy,
I strove to draw each care with glee,
But never, never, tasted joy,
Till found, Domestic Love, in thee.

The bright romance of fervid youth,
The glory of those golden days,
When love's sweet image passed like truth
Herself before my rapturous gaze;
The luxury of each dear dream,
By warm anticipation won;
In all their fragrant freshness seem
Concentrated in Domestic Love.

This peaceful home—these fervent friends,
These bud-blossoms of my line,
With whom my very being blends,
Whose destiny and hopes are mine—
If there's a paradise on earth,
A joy below like joys above,
It glows around the social hearth
Of Home and dear Domestic Love.

MISCELLANY.

RECREATION.

"What kind of amusements may be safely recommended?"
None, it should be answered, which will necessarily injure ourselves; none which demand the banishment from our minds of the great purposes and duties, and of the solemn destination of human life; none, moreover, which must be enjoyed at the expense of others' peace or welfare; none, therefore, whose essential food is vanity, whose sole object is a selfish gratification, or whose highest success is a triumph over ignorance or indigence, over any defects of sense, beauty or fortune, which may be attached to our associates. We are allowed no pleasures which surrender the birth-right of intellect that Heaven has bestowed on us, and degrade us to the condition of brutes; nor any degree of sensual indulgence that will obscure the clearness of our conceptions, or enfeeble the vigor of our faculties. We are allowed no pleasures that assail the honor or peace, the conscience or virtue, of our neighbor.
Nor are we obliged to resort to such for entertainment. We are not driven to the company of those who sit late at the wine, or of those who are chained to the gaming-board, and who, though they call it pleasure, are working out a harder task than that of the slave at the oar. We are not compelled to enter the lists with those votaries of fashion whose illustrious ambition it is to rival each other in splendid dresses or equipages; or those votaries of sport, whose glorious enthusiasm hangs upon the whip and spur. There are pleasures, simple, pure and rational, which tread lightly upon the bosom of the earth, and leave no stain upon the fair works of God—pleasures, which need not the aid of bustle to set them off—which are noiseless, because they are full of satisfaction. They are abroad in the green fields of summer. They are pleasures that build their sanctuary amidst the scenes of home. They wander in the regions of knowledge, and literature, & taste. They linger in the interviews of friendship, and friendly conversations. They waken and echo to the harmonies of music. Of such pleasures, nature, and life, and society are full.
Christian Examiner.

In a letter to Arthur Young, WASHINGTON says:—"The more I am acquainted with Agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them, inasmuch, that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction, as in those innocent, and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect, how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

Good Nature.—"True good nature, that which alone deserves the name, is not a holiday ornament, but an every-day habit. It does not consist in servile complaisance, or dishonest flattery, or affected sympathy, or unqualified assent, or unwarrantable compliance, or eternal smiles. Before it can be allowed to rank with the virtues, it must be wrought up from a humor into a principle, from an occasional disposition into a habit.

Backwards and Forwards.—Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:—

"Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwell," and adds, "I will give any man five shillings a-piece for as many as can make in English." We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

Longevity.—It is said that there is now living, within four miles of Bogota, in South America, an Indian, aged 140 years, who having lived in celibacy 120 years, has now married a woman aged 30.

Intermarrying.—Frequent intermarriages (says a writer in the Journal of Health,) among the members of a particular class, as nobility or royalty, is followed by a deterioration of mental and physical energies—the tendencies to particular diseases, which might, under different circumstances, have been rendered nugatory, now acquire a fearful force. In this way have been brought about the degeneracy, and even idiocy, of some of the noble and royal families of Spain and Portugal, from marrying nieces and other near relations. From a similar cause proceeded the visible feebleness of character of so many of the old French nobles. They became, to make use of the language of a distinguished medical writer of their own nation, rickety, consumptive and insane. The revolution, he adds, brought forward another race with better hopes.

Appropriate Terms.—Tipplers and rum drinkers are very much in the habit of naming their favorite beverage agreeably to the analogy it bears to certain things, animate or inanimate. Thus one will call for a "slug of blueish-hocks;" another for a "horn of gun-powder;" and so on through the catalogue—the landlord, in all cases, understanding the call to be for the bottle. We were reminded of this a few days since, by seeing a well proportioned six-footer enter a tavern with a bold swing, and call out—"well landlord, if corn don't grow this year, switch-me if I'll go naked—give us a dose of the essence of lock jaw."—We were induced to see how this alarming call would be answered, and found that it produced a half a tumbler of raw rum—somewhat of a jaw-locker, thought we, as administered to certain subjects.

Drunkenness cured!—A man in Maryland, who was addicted to drink, hearing a considerable uproar in his kitchen one night, stepped without noise to the door to discover what it was, when behold his servants were indulging the most unbounded roars of laughter at a couple of his negro boys, who were mimicking "massa" in his drunken fits; how he reeled and staggered—how he looked, and nodded, and hiccupped and tumbled! The pictures which these children of nature drew of him, and which excited such merriment in their fellow-servants, struck him with so salutary a disgust, that from that night, he became a sober man, to the great joy of his wife and children. Happy transition!

The New York Commercial Advertiser mentions, that an intelligent youth of sixteen years of age, had been committed to the House of Refuge for stealing. He was one of four sons of respectable and pious parents, by whom they had been well instructed. But upon the opening of Miss Wright's Hall of Science, one of the elder sons became an attendant, and at length a professor of the ruinous sentiments inculcated there. He induced his brothers to accompany him, all of whom fell into the same snare. Parental authority was soon disclaimed, and the youngest has become the first victim to public justice. *Balt. Gaz.*

Gambling Houses.—The Portland Courier, in noticing the late murder, says, that "Palmer in his confessions confirmed the statement of Hatch, that the conspiracy to commit the murder, was formed at a GAMBLING HOUSE; a fact which should be remembered and felt."

Emigration.—The New York Evening Post estimates that the number of emigrants from Ireland to this country and to Canada, during the present year, will not be less than fifty thousand.

Insolvents.—In England, during the last year, 4000 persons took the benefit of the insolvent act. The amount of their debts was 11,000,000 pounds sterling, and the dividends paid amounted, on an average, to four pence farthing on the pound!

Pocket-Book Found.
A fair-leather POCKET-BOOK was found yesterday, about 10 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Taneytown. The owner can have it, by calling at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel," and paying for this advertisement.
June 22. 3t

CONSTABLES
ARE reminded, that by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made their duty to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on or before the first day of the August term, a list

under oath or affirmation, of all the wholesale and retail venders of Foreign Merchandize & Liquors, dealing within their respective districts, as far as they are exposed to the same.
June 22. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at Private Sale, a TRACT OF FIRST-RATE LAND, containing
57 Acres and 25 Perches, situated near the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, 3 1/2 miles from the latter place, in Straban township, Adams county, Pa. The improvements are a large 1 1/2 story Log Dwelling-house, a double Log Barn, with Sheds, a two-story Log Hatter's Shop, a fine young Orchard, and an excellent Spring, with a good Spring-house. About 40 Acres are cleared, a large proportion of which is Meadow, on a branch of Rock-creek, which runs through the property. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
MARTIN HOLIBAUGH, Senr.
June 22. 3t

TICKETS ONLY \$5!!

THE ELEVENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Saturday the 3d of July.
Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	35 do	100
1 do 10,000	51 do	50
1 do 2,500	51 do	40
1 do 1,505	51 do	30
5 do 1,000	102 do	25
5 do 500	102 do	20
5 do 400	1479 do	10
10 do 300	11475 do	5
20 do 200		

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.
Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, June 22. 3t

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10,
17 34 35 19 58 48 56 2 46

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.

During CLARKSON'S
Administration, of a few months only,
at DAME FORTUNE'S

LUCKY HOME.
He has scattered a good deal of the Needful,
AMONG WHICH WAS

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 800 "
1 " 300 "
And a great many of
50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Saturday week will
be the next day of distribution. You
will not get a FORTUNE, if you do
not call and see

CLARKSON.
June 22. 3t

INDEPENDENCE!

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards.
You will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 3d of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. Each member will provide himself with thirteen rounds of blank cartridges.
By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
June 22. 4p

Gentlemen—disposed to dine with the Gettysburg Guards, on the 3d of July, are requested to leave their names with Mr. Moses DEGROFF, or either of the Committee.
WM. E. CAMP, R. MARTIN,
JAS. PERCY, J. CRESS,
June 22. Committee.

CALL & SEE THE
CHEAP GOODS
AT THE
New Store.

J. B. DANNER,
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased from Gen. T. C. MILLER, his entire Stock of Goods; and has just returned from the City with a full assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which he is just opening at the old Stand, corner of York street and the Centre Square. His supply of Goods is larger than was ever opened there before—and as they have been purchased entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them very low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He invites the Public to give him a call.
June 22. 3t

JOHN DEMUTH, York.
GEO. TRUSTLE, Gettysburg.
GEO. HAGER, 2 Hagers-Town.
S. EICHELBERGER, 3 Town.

CRADLES! SCYTHES!

JOSEPH LITTLE,
WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture, —
CRADLES,
of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing
SCYTHES,
ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.
He has removed his Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.
Gettysburg, June 15. 4t

LIME.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, at his farm, in Mountpleasant township, 1 1/2 miles from Brough's Tavern, a supply of fresh burnt LIME, of the best quality.
JOHN SHULTZ.
June 15. 2t

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, May 11. 4t

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO,
TWO APPRENTICES
To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.
THOMAS M'KELIP.
Gettysburg, May 25. 4t

IRON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as
Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,
Gig Tire, do.
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,
Square and Round Iron,
Scalloped Iron,
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,
Band and Strap Iron,
Bar-Iron, assorted,
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 1. 4t

Old Iron

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 15. 4t

EDIFICE

OF THE
Theological Seminary,
AT GETTYSBURG.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the first of September next, for erecting and putting under roof suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 30 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered with joint shingles, of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

JOHN DEMUTH, York.
GEO. TRUSTLE, Gettysburg.
GEO. HAGER, 2 Hagers-Town.
S. EICHELBERGER, 3 Town.

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.
D. HEAGY would also inform the Public, that he has procured a
Turning Machinery,
with which he intends to execute all work appertaining to it—such as Hatters' Blocks, Carriage and Waggon Hubs, &c. which he will warrant to be done in a workmanlike manner.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the right for SAMUEL DAVIS' Patent Bedstead, a new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his Shop.—Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.
DAVID HEAGY.
Gettysburg, June 8. 4t

RECOMMENDATION.

We have examined DAVIS' Patent Bedstead, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,
WM. GILLESPIE,
A. WALTER, Jr.

LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of LUMBER, to all times for sale, at Ebb's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.
There is also a large quantity of SEASONED & DRY LUMBER, always kept on hand and for sale by
LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.
May 4. 3m

NOTICE.

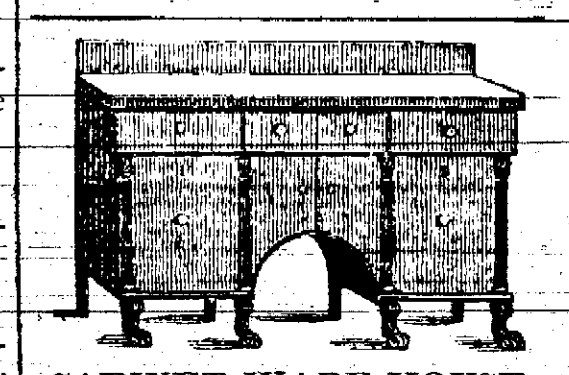
THE Auditors appointed to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of the Estate of JOSEPH LOBACH, deceased, will meet again for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on Saturday the 30th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES MCOSH,
GEO. ROBINETTE,
June 8. 4t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the account of JOHN MYERS and JOHN STUTHEBCKER, Trustees of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an Habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of August next.
GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
June 8. 4t

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.
GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, June 15. 3t



CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business, in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most FASHIONABLE WORK,—which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.
He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of the different kinds of

FURNITURE,

of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable. His terms are Cash; but he will take Country Produce and Lumber in exchange—for which he will allow the highest prices. He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.
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